## Amusements and Meetings Co-Night.

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STANDARD THEATRE—" Fritz."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—" The Boh
WALLACK'S THEATRE—" Diplomacy." The Bohemian Girl." ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition.
FIFTH AVENUE HALL—2 and 8: The Phonograph.
GILMORE'S GARDEN—Concert. Thomas.
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DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per angua. SEMI-WIELKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an WEERLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Terms, cash in advance.

## New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1878.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Rumors of a dissolution of Parliament are current in London. = The Royal Geographical Society intends to send an exploring expedition to Africa. - The terms of the Anglo-Russian agreement have been made public. resentatives who are to attend the European Congress have been designated. - The Veltaire Centenary was celebrated in Paris yesterday.

DOMESTIC .- Decoration Day was well observed throughout the country; General B. F. Butler delivered the oration at Getrysburg, and President Hayes, Attorney-General Deveus and Secretary McCrary made addresses. Alabama Democratic Convention nominated a State ticket, and the Tennessee Democratic Convention completed its Judiciary ticket. The prosecution of the Indian Ring in Monare the Republican members of the Potter committee who will accompany the sub-committees to the South. - The winners at the Spring Lake rowing regatta were Frank E. Holmes, Portland, and the Chelsea Boat Club. heat of the four-oared race at Watmedical college in Cincinnati.

of the war. - Decoration Day ceremonies were killed by the throwing from the track | brhalf of the oppressed Christians. of a train on a Coney Island railroad. The Manhattan Club yesterday tendered Governor Robinson an informal reception, - Madame Pappenheim, the prima donna, disappeared. Garrick, Danger, Duke of Magenta, Daraley and dent Hayes and General Butler, at Gettysburg, Trouble won the Jerome Park races. General All of them touched upon passing events save Macco, the Cuban commander-m-chief, arrived in that of the President, who, naturally, confined

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indisweather. Thermometer yesterday, 58, 57, 56.

travellers, one have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to the late war who remains in active service, thanged as often as desired,

An extraordinary outrage upon the grave is reported from Indiana. The body of the late President Harrison's son was stolen from the resting-place in which it had just been laid, and was unexpectedly discovered by the dead man's son in a dissecting-room under most shocking circumstances. A jail yawns for some of these rebbers of the tomb.

tice the miscreants who placed obstructions on the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad, and thereby wrecked a train, killing five or six persons. The train was not run to carry passengers, and had only laboring men on board. Hence the crime could scarcely have been committed for the sake of plunder; its motive has probably been malice.

Even the heavy rains of yesterday did not interfere to any great extent with the exercises of Decoration Day, though they took something from their beauty and impressiveness. The parade in this city was exceptionally tine, in spite of the inclement weather, and reports from all "the South;" and Mr. Douglass put the views parts of the Union show that, though the of those who censure the Southern policy same unfriendly sky covered almost the whole very compactly in saying that "some North, there was a marked growth, as here, in the popular observance of this beautiful cere-

The controversy over the condition of the streets, which may, before it is concluded, disqualify some of our Aldermen from again holding public office, has drawn attention to the extent of the obstructions which block up business thoroughfares. An article, printed elsewhere, shows how between the storekeepers, who think the public has no rights. and the squatters, who look upon all sidewalks as their private property, the pedestrian is left with scarcely a place to put his feet, unless it be in the already overcrowded street.

All the parties in Pennsylvania have made up their platforms and tickets and sleep placidly upon them awaiting the opening of the Fall campaign. The strength of the two old parties is well known, and the point of doubt is the degree to which they are to be affected by that new party which is to assume great proportions, according to some, and, according to others, has already seen the height of its brief growth. A letter on another page considers the prospects of the National organization in that State, and gives the sanguine predictions of its leaders.

Mr. Bryant gave such a recent proof of the striking preservation of his mental and physical powers in his speech at the unveiling of the Mazzini monument, that it will be a shock to the whole community to learn that he is now dan erously ill. The attack which his physicians the address just referred to; and, though there will be a universal hope that he may yet recover from the blow, his advanced anxiety. The people of the contrage to say he deep interest in Mr. Bryant simply as a man. | controversy which was disposed of by arbitra- in fact prompt Congress to worse legislation; of July and St. Patrick's Day business? That provisions, on the whole, have decreased in thought the Robellion a mistake. The Northern

question, his venerable years, spotless character and high station make him what The Erening Post was right in calling him-" New-York's him.

Mr. Pilsbury's dismissal from the post which his father first assumed nearly thirty years ago, and in which the son succeeded and exceeded the father, was of itself a startling proof of the power which the new crusade against convict labor had acquired. Additional light is shed on this transaction by an Albany letter on another page. It is shown to have been the basest trackling of local politicians to the demands of workingmen, who have been deluded by demagogues into the notion that it will pay for honest laboring men to support convicts in idleness. These Albany politicians were not restrained by the consideration that they were dealing a hard blow at the finances of Albany County; and if the same cowardice should seize upon men holding positions of greater influence in the State, the consequences might be disastrous to the prison system, which Mr. Pilsbury is fast reorganizing. There could not be a time when concessions like this that has just been made, would be more dangerous or more disgraceful. Every honest man, in either party, who is opposed to any surrender to the demagogues who would kindle a conflagration with this flame, if they could, should east all his influence on the side of a business-like administration of the prisons.

in detail, yesterday, in London, contains itself. have been supposed from the persistency Batum, but agrees to return Bayazid Mr. Potter with what face he can act other-The to the Porte. He premises not to ad- wise when the decision chances to have been take any more indemnity in land. It is not cere when it promised to leave this question explained if this means that he relia- to the Electoral Commission? Or was it only tana has begun. - Mr. Reed and Mr. Hiscock the limits defined in the San Ste-Commission," the revolutionists seem to have fano Treaty. It is probable that the said; "if it decides for us, all right; if it dements which England feared he would make is the conduct of bullies and swindlers. Johnson, the Lengshore pair of in part payment for the indemnity. In that event, the Czar may rejoice that the greater The Atalantes, of New-York, won the first part of Armenia will remain to him as fruits of the war. The question which are likely to have an unportant influkins, when the water became rough and of the Dardanciles and Bosphorus is ence upon business. The fixing a day for adthe racing was postponed until to-day. The left unchanged, which is a substantial gain journment, the repeal of the bankrupt act, body of the late Hon. J. Scott Harrison was stolen for the Czar, although he doubtless desired and the stoppage of contraction, change the from the grave at North Bend. Ind., and sold to a to open the Black Sea to his war vessels, and situation materially, though the precise effect close it to those of other Powers. In general may be in some respects a matter of dispute. dangerously ill = General Sherman made the terms are satisfactory. They save England It is not yet certain that the senate will cona striking speech yesterday on the results from the opprobrium of upholding Ottoman car with the House in the resolution to addespotism, and at the same time give Russia journ June 17. But the public business is dewere interfered with by the storm, = Five men a fair recompense, for her great sacrifices in layed only in the House, and if that body de-

The notable speeches heard on Decoration Day were made by General Sherman and Frederick Douglass, in this city, and by Presihimself to the more familiar aspects of the day. General Sherman's views respecting the prescate partly cloudy, followed by clearing and warmer ent relations of the North and the South have the great weight which his position as the Persons learning town for the season, and Sammer head of our army, and the chief soldier of be willing that the past should be forten. He would be the last man to wish to exclude the pardoned rebels from the councils of the Government; but he will not therefore admit that one side to the conflict was as much in the right as the other. "There "are such things as abstract right and "abstract wrong," says General Sher-No pains should be spared to bring to jus- man; "and when hi-tory is written, hu-"man actions must take their place in "one or the other category. We claim that in "the great civil war, we of the National Union "Army were right, and our adversaries wrong: "and no special pleading, no excuse, no per-"sonal motives, however pure and specious, "ean change this, the verdiet of the war." This is sense spoken at the right time, for there has seemed to be danger that this vital fact might be forgotten by too many. Frederick Douglass, while he did not openly criticise the President, at least suggested that he had gone "to "the verge of his constitutional powers to "conciliate and pacify the old master class at "steps by way of conciliation should come "from the other side. The Prodigal Son 'should at least turn his back upon the field "of swine!"-- The President's speech at Gettysburg was thoughtful and appropriate. General Butler's was also thoughtful, but not altogether appropriate. Probably no other American orator would have chosen a graveyard as the place to declare war against Eng-

## HONOR IN POLITICS

man, and because he is incapable of any sort | that the greater number of those who intend of rascality in his private transactions, we are to take advantage of the act before its repeal asked to believe that every political move- have done so already, and that bankruptcies ment to which he lends his support must also be honest and reputable. Let us see,

He tells us in his published letter that the purpose of the investigation which he has just | ing upon tune, and unusual caution in trusting et on foot is to inquire into the regularity of | those who may yet use the United States law the election in two of the Southern States,-to as a sponge to wipe out their scores. But dull go behind the returns" presented by Louis- business, in this sense, will not be altogether iana and Florida to the Electoral Commission, a misfortune this Summer, since it will tend and if evidence of frand is found, to prepare the way for action by Congress to remedy the "remedy existing," then it is proposed that Congress shall provide one, and make "a legal pledged itself to creditors, to National determination thereafter" of the vexed question of the Presidential title. In other words, what the Democratic party wished Congress to do in the Spring of 1877, and what a tribunal | the new issue of bank-notes should suffice, unspecially created by both parties in Congress to decide the case solemnly judged that Con- but after that date in any case, by redemption gress had no authority to do, Mr. Potter in- of notes presented. This was the pledge, and fife, the flute, bugle, and violin. The strugtends that it shall do now. He means not Congress now repudiates it. True, only seem to regard as so serious is undoubtedly only to reopen the question of the President's the unfulfilled part of the promise is to due to his exposure to the sun while making | title, which has been settled beyond any possibility of lawful disturbance by the regular and the breach of faith is the same whether a unopposed inauguration, and the acquiescence | part or the whole of the promise is violated, of every department of the Government and age alone is sufficient cause for much all parties among the people; but he under- faith, the President might properly veto it,

who snatches the stakes when he loses ?

During the debate on the creation of the were to decide whether Congress had any power to "go behind the returns" came up during the month of May, and the retirement was one of the very first issues the Commission was intended to settle. The late Senator Morton made it an objection to the Electoral Commission Bill that this question was submitted to its arbitration. Scaator Thurman declared that he hoped and believed the Commission would decide to go behind the rethe question of authority to do so to ognized officers of the States. Thus then the very essence of the dispute, the very controversy which Mr. Potter now raises, was submitted to arbitration by general agreement, and the arbitrators, after a long discussion, decided that the action of the State authorities was itual, and that Congress could not authorize the Commission to "go behind the The Anglo-Russian agreement, as published | "returns," since Congress had no such power

some elements of surprise. The concessions If the decision had been the other way, the Russia makes are not so great as might Republicans would have submitted without question. We do not believe that an honest with which England has opposed the San Ste- investigation of the election in Louisiana, fano Treaty, and the readiness which the Czar | Florida, South Carolina, Mississippi, Oregon, has displayed to come to terms. In European etc., could have overthrown Mr. Haves's elec-Turkey he secures the freedom of Bulgaria. | tion; but an investigation—as the D mocrats Although he agrees to divide the Province. well knew-would have been prolonged so as so that Bulgaria proper will be ruled by a to prevent the declaration of any result, and Prince and the remainder will be controlled to throw the choice of a President by a Christian Governor, the blow falls with into the House of Representatives. The unmitigated severity on the Ottoman Empire. R-publican party, thoroughly honest and and reduces its hold on Europe to a small conservative in its respect for law, strip of defenceless territory, exposed to the would have submitted to that wrong encroachments of ambitious neighbors. In if the committee of arbitration had decided Asia, the Czar receives the important port of against it. Now we should like to know from vance further his Asiatic frontier nor to against him. Was the Democratic party sinquishes all claim to Kars, or simply retains lying to gain time? "Send this question to the special defender he is; but more important overwhelming less. The new act enables that pledge refers only to the ulterior encroach- eides against us, we will refuse to pay." That

Congress has taken several steps this week cides that it can complete its work by the 17th, while the Senate has already voted to adjourn by the 10th, concurrence would be insincerely for an early day. We cannot suppose that the House consents to abolish itself out of sole regard for the public prosperity, but its adjournment will doubtless remove the chief cause of depression in business. It will put an end, for five or six months at least, to further fear or hope of legislation respecting the finances, taxation and the public peace. Congress has behaved so recklessly and unreasonably as to make itself thoroughly feared them, postpaid, for \$1 per month, the address being gives them. He is too great a soldier not to by all conservative and business interests; it was one of the opportunities of his A precisely opposite view must be taken of is felt that there is no foolish or mischievous life. On such a theme he could have two bills which passed the Legislature, but and its relations to the individual, are given, but he is too good a patriot thing that all of it should be forgotto be willing that all of it should be forgotto be willing that all of it should be forgotto be willing that all of it should be forgotto a patriot thing that cases will from time to
the appropriate point of indefinite evils given place.

The point of the constantly shifting, so that cases will from time to
the appropriate point of indefinite evils given place.

The point of the constantly shifting is a to the certainty of some known and measur able evils, there will be a great sense of relief.

The recklessness of Congress in dealing with the gravest business interests has especially appeared in its action on the repeal of the bankrunt act. Without any sufficient consideration, the Senate voted for immediate repeal, but the bill was so hastily and blunderingly drawn that a change of form in the House was necessary. Then the House, with scarcely more consideration, voted for immediate repeal, correcting the bill as to form. A perfeet avalanche of bankrupteies was produced, Men in all parts of the country, who saw that they could not stand under State laws, or who wanted to wipe out old scores before the opportunity of thus defrauding creditors should cease, rushed into the bankrupt courts. Many more, by threatening voluntary bankruptcy, forced creditors to consent to unjust compromises. After all the wretched delay caused by Congressional blundering, the Senate still held the bill in suspense for weeks, as if in order to prolong the agony and disaster, and then voted that the repeal should not take effect until September 1. This decision, also, has been confirmed without division by the House, which had decided very recently to make the repeal take effect at once. If either decision was right, the other was absurdly and outrageously wrong, and in any case the blundering and delay has done very great mischief. For the present, the final passage of the bill gives relief, Another crop of bankrupteres will come before and after the 1st of September, but it is thought by those who have best opportunity Mr. Potter personally is an honorable gentle- to know the number and nature of failures. in August will be mainly of those who may become crippled during the Summer. Obviously, there will be great hesitation in deal-

to prepare the business world for resumption, The bill to arrest the retirement of legal-Resumption Act, the United States formally bankers, and to business men and capitalists. to reduce its circulation of legal-tender notes to \$300,000,000 prior to January 1, 1879, if der the law, to secure so great a retirement. be broken, but as a matter of honor

accomplished at all, the Treasury will be comtration and repudiates the decision, if it hap- pelied to keep in balance, and out of active cir- or "Never! never!! " or "Perish the they held during the war. "first citizen," and New-York could iff spare pens to be against him, or of a card-player calation, as large an amount of legal-tenders as may be necessary to hold the rest at par. It is very unfortunate for the world the laboring man in the city who is thrown Commission of Fifteen, the point that they inoperative. Unless the President makes haste Mr. Tharman, as well as by Republicans like the Secretary of the Treasury. If he judges horn-blowers and drummers supported by the President to give the bill effect by sign- permitted to compete with the unsubsidized ing it before the close of the month.

continue peculiarly faverable. During the ing-houses where musical talent has been month of April merchandise exports excaeded imports by \$24,511,071, against only \$1,738,176 in April last year, and the imturns, but he was content to leave ports exceeded the exports of specie by \$1,969,- will be desolated with the discouraged shrick 335, whereas in April last year the exports of the norequited clarinet. length passed, the fifteen commissioners were | 951. Thus the favorable change amounts to | a good heart and the best intentions. He invested with "the same powers, if any, \$26,600,000 on the business of a single meant to prevent the Government from commonth. During the ten months ending peting with private enterprise in the matter honesty of the returns presented by the rec- April 30, the excess of merchandise ex- of brass bands. But it is an era of economy. ports was \$227,625,441, against only Speaker Randall and the rest are bent on \$156,514,168 last year. This remarkable having every department of the Government, explain the decline of gold. It appears, also, its way. Doubtless it was for this reason that the hardest. What is the man to do? that the movement during the month of May | the amendment was voted down, so that the has been nearly as remarkable, though full brass bands might be compelled to returns are not yet made. The unprecedented | contribute something to the support of the shipments of grain from Chicago and Mil- army. There's a very profound feeling in knows nothing about farming? He can learn; wankee show that there is no reason as yet this Courtess over the fact that the army does and if trade or profession refuses to yield him to expect a turn of foreign trade against this not pay its way. country. The large purchases of vessels and arms by Russia will also have a considerable effect upon our foreign balance during this

THE GOVERNMENT ERASS BANDS.

furnishes us no particulars concerning the dis- | holding of the signature from one or two yet ment which that energetic champion of columns. It gives to companies that have the workingman offered to the Army bill, accepted the restrictions and privileges of no more. It seems improbable that path of safety, In short, the original law he suffered the occasion to pass with enabled a company, by laying aside funds for out making one of his soul-stirring the purpose, to secure itself against bankappeals on behalf of the class whose ruptcy in the case of a very great tire and essence of the debate. He may not have been | It requires considerable self-denial on the part | tain Republican opponents of Mr. Hayes felt called But even in this brief record we have renewed themselves under the safety fund law; all of eral improvement of the occasion in the way testimony to his vigilance and devotion. For the five will, probably, take position also under strenuous and eloquent an advocate, of pre- ceivable emergency.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Cox did not the wrongs of the laboring man, It bills that have become laws seem excellent. meats of an elevated and variegated and ennobling character, and made the Marine of fancy; the melting pathos with which he would have depicted to the country the toilsome lot of the struggling street musician: the shoulders bent under the burden of the superincumbent organ; the far-away look of eyes that have grown weary in the search for nickels by day, and beery in the pursuit of comfort by night; the sad smile awakened by the thud of a two-cent piece upon the soiled sheep-skin of the bethumped tambourine; the calloused knuckles of the winning young person who plays that hollow and unsatisfactory instrumer; the fantastic performances with which the accompanying monkey conceals his settled melancholy and makes a mockery of grief with counterfeited mirth; the slow procession of three marching from door to door, receiving at one the proud man's contumely, at another a battered, and very likely pewter, five-cent piece, at another the spurns that patient merit of the unworthy takes, and at still another the noisy notice of the Spitz dog's bark to move on. All these, we say, we can fancy the Poor Man's Friend describing on the floor of the House, in such language and at such length that he dissolves the quorum in tears, and multitudes of the most stout-hearted Democrats are driven sobbing to the House restaurant to drown their sorrows in the bowl, forgetting that, under the restrictions lately established in

now maintained in absolute idleness at Government expense: their red trousers-if they be red-and their brass buttons and gilt and spangles and trombones and bass drams and all the evidences of their highly pampered and petted condition. Ah, how he is with a great variety of costly wind instruments, finely and expensively apparelled, and endowed with an overbearing, haughty and Then there is that great multitude of deserving persons now coming forward to whom remedies, the world owes a living, who are preparing themselves for the active duties of a musician's life by diligent and unwearied practice upon the clarinet, the

"thought!" or something in that veia. Now what is to be done? It is not only The returns of foreign and domestic trade own horas. To-night, in a great many boardstruggling toward profitable development, the plaintive flute will have a sadder and the fife a shrifter strain, and whole neighborhoods

FIRE INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

Within a few days the Governor's signature has made a law of one of the few insurnuce bills that passed our last Legislature. The list of measures that came to naught The meagre report given by the Associated | during the session is comparatively long, and Press of the proceedings in Congresson Tuesday, it may be profitably lengthened by the withastrons fate which befell the latest effort of in the Governor's hands. The bill lately playing a game with death for every meal; in Mr. Samuel Cox in behalf of the op- signed had passed both branches of the Legispressed and down-trodden. It is only recorded lature by unanimous votes. It is a measure at par always. As for laboring men, in Delawith exasperating brevity that the amend- that has been very heartily advocated in these prohibiting army musicians from playing for the safety fund law, the opportunity "hire in civil life," was rejected. That only, and to go a little further in the same probable that if he had it would have been company to provide similarly against a second omitted in the press reporter's condensed great fire closely following the first disaster. Justine even for a new President, Therenpon cerin his seat at the time, and so missed the of stockholders to consent to the system of upon to be critical because the enlarged criminals opportunity to call the attention of Congress laying aside money against remote contingen- were mainly Democrats and Ku-Klux convicted for and the country to the work of the workingman. cies, and only five concerns have yet placed it searcely needs to be pointed out that the the amendment. With ordinary prudence of purpose of this amendment is in direct accord | management, companies that have adopted with the policy of his party, of which he is so | this position should be secure against any con- | grafted on our political system. It is a direct inher-

hibiting governmental competition with any Two other bills on tire insurance, passed this stands above all law, as the source of all authority, kind of labor. Obviously, the policy which session, have become laws. One of these is an dispensing justice and doing mercy as the vicegewould forbid the employment of convict amendment to the act forbidding companies to rent of God. The monarch, of course, with his original companies to rent of God. The monarch, of course, with his original companies to rent of God. labor in any mechanical parsuit, would present deceptive displays of figures as to their apply the same rule and for the same reasons assets, sarplas, capital, etc., and makes it the to the employment of the Marine Band "for duty of the Insurance Department to see that "hire in civil life." So long as Mr. Cox the law is executed. The other of the two by has deserving constituents who gain a bills, now laws, authorizes companies to merge arch in exercising this function, and was authorized naturally expected unless some Senators voted hardly-earned subsistence at the slow together, where they can strengthen themand laborious crank of the organ, or so selves thereby. Two companies in this city way, unrestrained by any limitations, without long as Mr. Cox himself "draws a long have so united and become one since the law "bow" in political discussion, he must oppose was enacted, and two more are now on the such disastrous competition as would result point of doing so. It is a wise law, and points from the unimpeded use of the brass or string the way to prudent practice where companies bands of the Federal Government in civil life. are running behindhand; since the union of two or more of them saves money for each, upon this occasion deliver one of his well by largely reducing expenses. Both the immeknown speeches on the dignity of labor and diate and the ultimate citects of the three

ance companies from the right to litigate claims against them by appeal to the Federal courts. This restriction does not seem just, Bandhum. It comes to us now upon the wing as a matter of ordinary rights. In point of fact, the companies do not, for many reasons, dispute any large proportion of the unjust claims against them. As a rule they find that little or no investigation. Perhaps if the litigations were more frequent, the incendiary ares would be fewer. There is, also, yet unsigned, a bill providing for automatic trapdoors to be used with elevators in buildings. The history of this bill previous to its sudden appearance at the end of the session, is quite unknown. The Buildng Department did not recommend it. The Fire Department never heard of it till its assage. The underwriters have not asked for . The Insurance Superintendent has never been consulted about it. Whether the automatic trap-door that it orders is a practicable device or not is at least very doubtful. It is probably a patented contrivance, and the bill has the general appearance of a job; at all events, no great harm will be done if the bill does not become a law and time enough is given to ascertain whether anything of the sort is really desirable. Of course, the Legislature arbitrary and irregular element in our system of expassed the bill without knowing anything ecuting justice. It sets fussy amiables at the about its character.

HOW TO LIVE WELL AND CHESPLY.

A fair idea of the straits to which educated people in the cities are reduced this Spring, and the ways in which they get through these that department, they will have to do it in a straits, may be gained from the letters which they are perpetually writing to the news-Then, too, by way of contrast, how he could papers asking for advice how to keep a family have described the Marine and other bands respectably on some miserable pittance, or stating their own triumphs of economy in feeding families of six or seven people weekly on four pounds of scrag mutton, one pound of butter, five cents worth of coffee, three oranges, etc., etc., out of which come dinners of three courses, etc., etc. Most of these accounts, as ould have set off the wealth and pride and every poor workman's wife knows, are of no arrogance of the Marine Band, armed as it practical use whatever. They might serve to feed the New-England mystic, who wanted for dinner a lemon and high thoughts, but they are only recipes for semi-starvation to a hard wrong committed; "if there be no such legal tenders is a breach of public faith. By the high-stepping dram-major-how he could worked man and hungry boys. The problem of have set it all off against the noble in- cheap living is just now literally a matter of digence of the struggling organ-grinder. life and death to too many people to make it a theme for impracticable guesses at

It is, no doubt, true that one-half the usual expenditure may be saved by the mother of a family in New-York if she does her own work, buys wholesale, and goes to the markets instead of to middlemen and provision shops. gles of these young men to qualify themselves But when she has done all this, she will not for positions in brass bands, where they might be able to accomplish the impossibilities set earn an honest livelihood-how well Mr. Cox down to these pleasing fictions, simply for the might have described them. And are these reason that the meals described in them ardent and aspiring youths to have their usually consist principally of slops and flavors, Merely because the measure is one of bad hopes dashed by the Federal Govern- and healthy growing children and a man who ment's going into the brass band busi- works with either brain or body ought to have anxiety. The people of this city have a takes to revive the chief issue in the electoral but the veto might not be effectual. It might ness and competing with them for the Fourth substantial food and enough of it. While

Leaving all other considerations out of the tion with the consent of both contestants. and the measure as it stands is not one of is the question Mr. Cox would have asked if price, with labor, during the last two years. What is thought in circles frequented by Mr. much practical importance. If resumption is he had been there and felt like it; and he

> Doing this, it will virtually render the bill at large, and especially for the reputation of oat of work, or works on half-time, but that Mr. Cox himself as the Workingman's Friend, vast class who made their fiving by catering to sign the bill to-morrow, it cannot take effect that he did not make this speech. He might to the luxurious tastes of the rich. The rich. have carried the amendment-who knows? as a rule, have cut off one-half their But the amendment was lost. The Marine luxuries, and there is not a trade to which clearest possible manner, by Democrats like quired by existing laws, will be the duty of Band and all the other pampered this economy has not given a staggering blow, Mr. Frelingheysen and Mr. Edmunds, that this that retirement undesirable, he should advise a despotic and besotted government are still \$1,000, and kept his wife and three or four and discouraged sons of toil who blow their \$790. The children need more clothes, more food; his wife is breaking down under hard work. The flat which they rent costs \$160, fuel \$40, clothes, furniture, sundries, etc., cost \$250, which leaves \$5 weekly to feed seven people, all except the mother as yet hearty and hungry. Any practical housekeeper knows that, if the seven people have ordinary exceeded the imports of specie by \$2,323,- And after all Mr. Cox did well. He showed appetites, it cannot be done in New-York. It will be simply a long hand-to-hand fight with starvation, the worst of the struggle falling upon the women. Look at the thin, hungerbitten faces of the thousands of wives and mothers of this class whom you meet on the Bowery or in the cheap shops every day, if balance in favor of this country goes far to except perhaps the House Doorkeeper's, pay you want to know who is tighting the wolf

We answer, leave New-York; go where he can get bread, and plenty of it, for his children. But he is a lawyer, a clerk, a tradesman-he a living, let him go back to the earth, which will. No need for him to go West or even to the South, though that in the end would be the wisest course. The \$160 which he pays for his four rooms in a wretched locality would rent a house on some quiet Jersey or Pennsylvania river, and acres enough to feed and clothe his family abundantly. In the city the educated man is selling now his intelligence, his bone and muscle at the lowest price, and the country, bone, muscle and intelligence are ware and Pennsylvania through the whole of last Summer farmers were in need of steady workmen and could not get them. Now is the time to make this change. A month later it will not be successful.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

A few days ago the Attorney-General, in response to an inquiry of the House of Representatives, informed that body and the country that Mr. Bayes, in the first fourteen months of his term, had been tossing pardons to criminals with uncommon proof clothing the Executive with the unlimited power of pardon. Everybody knows how this anomalous and unnatural scheme came to be custance of the divine right theory, where royalty inal and undelegated power of pardon, has no place in the republican; theory but by a singular confusion of (hought, the Executive, a servant of the people, with expressly delegated powers, was made some fiction to take the place of the monby our Constitution to exercise it in the same royal assigning any justifying reason for his elemency. without even notifying the courts which have convicted the criminal or the people whose laws he has Without doubt, the power of absolute perdon

should be vested in some authority. Judges and juries are human. Even lawmakers are not always onniscient, and if they were, the language they use is at best an imperfect instrument, and this alone would prevent any law from being absolutely and infallibly perfect. Society, too, mately and honestly pronounced against a criminal, would be to frustrate justice. But why should one man, because he is appointed to execute law, be lothed with the irresponsible power of defeating law by annulling at will the sentence of the courts ! Around an accused man we throw every possible safeguard against legal oppression. We presume he s innocent. We give him the benefit of every doubt. it conduces to popularity to pay claims with | We give the fullest publicity to his trial. The proscution is conducted under the most elaborate forms. All the minutize of carefully prescribed processes are rigidly adhered to. Why, then, should one man, who has heard none of the evidence, or, what is worse, a partial statement of the evidence, be allowed, in secret, without revealing any motive or assigning any cause, to undo capriciously all the results of the painstaking inquiry of the courts, and turn a convicted criminal loose upon society without warning-without even advising society of his most gracious exercise of mercy until his Attorney-General is moved to do so by a resolution of Congress? The mere fact that a man has been elected Governor or President for one year or for four years, certainly does not qualify him for the unquestioned exercise of such imperial authority. On the contrary, there are many evident considerations why his very position actually unfits him for the wisest and most impartial acts of elemency.

There is no need of rehearing the well-known catalogue of the evils which flow directly from this work of generating merbid pity for socalled victims. It robs punishment of its terror as a certainty, and stimulates evil-doers with the hope of impunity. Worse than all, it is a constant menace to the supremacy of law over nance. From every point of view, in what it hinders and what it encourages, the whole scheme of rresponsible Executive elemency is a calamity. It is fundamentally vicious. In the place of it, some national court of pardons, similar to those already devised in some of the States, ought surely to be established; some authority which would compet respect, and which could not be brought under the suspicion of weakness. And by all means it should be laid down as a principle that the court which pardous should be made to feel its accountability to public opinion, just as the court which tries and convicts or acquits is made to feel it, by holding its sessions and conducting its proceedings in the presence of witnesses and reporters, in accordance with established formalities and in the light.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Key may be a failure as a Southern adviser, Truth "squashed to earth will get up again," and

en a secret fraud committee can't stop her Darkness cannot give the quickened conscience vitnesses an appearance of respectability. Dark-

Ben Hill says Mr. Key has simply landed himself high and dry in the Republican camp. This would seem to indicate that the Postmaster-General has The Iowa Democrats are as puguacious as the

party always is in a State which is hopele-sly gainst them. They are always willing to declare \$ ar for some other tellow to fight.

It pleases the Northern Democratic editor to speak contemptuously of Mr. Key as an "erring brother," because he once had the courage to say he